such sentences, if given, would be carried out, made the following statement: "I have received no direct communication "I have received no direct communication concerning the sentences, nor do I know precisely what action will be taken; but from my intimate acquaintance with all of the Hawaiian authorities, and their characteristics and methods, I can state positively that all trials will be open and fair; that the accused will be allowed the assistance of counsel of their choosing, who will be allowed the fullest right of cross-examination and of defense; that there will be no convictions which are not based on the clearest evidence. If there is any particular policy in which the Hawaiian government has erred in the past two years mment has erred in the past two years has been in having been too lenient in dealing with those who have continuously schemed to overthrow it, first, by strategic

diplomacy and then by force.

"From its inception the government has exhibited a len-ency towards its enemies that is unparalleled in history. This extreme leniency has been a feature of the administration of President Dole which has caused critic.sm from many of his strongest supporters. I will state a few facts in substantiation of what I say: The penalty for treason, from the foundation to the overthrow of the monarchy, was death and confiscation of all property. On the 20th of January, 1893, three days after its creation, the provisional government passed an act providing an alternative penalty for treason of fine and imprisonment, and otherwise mitigating the harshness of the former law. Was there ever before known a government ernment, scarce seated in power, in the midst of enemies, involved in all the multitudinous details attendant on a reconstruction of the entire system of government, devoting its first moments to mitigating the penalties which might be visited on its enemies if they undertook to overthrow it? emies if they undertook to overthrow it?

"Again, although the revolution of 1893 was caused by the attempt of the Queen to abrogate the constitution and disfranto abrogate the constitution and disfran-chise nearly every person connected with the new government, she has since been treated with the utmost consideration by that government. She has been allowed to occupy her comfortable residence in Honolulu, within a block of the executive building, in peace and without molestation, although she has unceasingly, publicly and privately, plotted the overthrow of the gov-ernment and finally made it an arsenal in which were discovered forty riffes, two which were discovered forty rifles, two dynamite bombs, pistols, swords and am-

munition in quantity. ALLOWANCES CUT OFF.

"Again, aithough Liliuokalani has made no claim for compensation, the annexation commission, in the interest of harmony and to avoid even the appearance of harshness, secured the insertion in the proposed annexation treaty of a clause giving her an annual pension of \$20,000 and, until she began to openly work for the overthrow of the government, the salary which she had received as Queen continued to be paid to her by the provisional government and until Princess Kajulani came to Washington to work for restoration she also cos-tinued to receive her former allowance. "The ex-Queen has twice applied to the

government for protection against supporters of the government whom she feared might do her harm, one of the times being while she was in the act of negotiating with Mr. Willis for her restoration and the overthrow of the provisional government. On both occasions a squad of police was detailed to guard her from harm for as long a period as she desired them. Here as long a period as she desired them. Her only response to all this treatment has been the beheading proposition made to Mr. Willis, and a continuous plotting to overthrow the government, culminating in the insurrection last month.

"In another direction, the Hawaiian government has shown unprecedented moderatios. In times of revolution, of excitement and transition, all governments, including that of the United States, have assumed as an including an incident of sovereignty, and as a proper means of preserving the peace, the right press and the right of public meeting "The provisional government and the reof Hawaii have neither suppressed and have not prevented the holding

single public meeting in Honolulu. The royalists have been allowed, and have repeatedly availed themselves of the privilege, to associate unmolested in the public square in front of the executive building at Honolulu, and unrestrictedly to pass such resolutions as they chose, condemnatory to the government, protesting against annexation, against the constitution and annexation, against the constitution and the republic, and declaring in favor of the oration of the monarchy. CAREER OF WILCOX. 'One of the serious features of the situa-

tion in Hawaii is that a number of the leading insurrectionists are what may be called 'professional revolutionists.' The rank and file are ignorant dupes. Among the leaders take, for example, Wilcox, the military leader in the last insurrection. He was educated at the expense of the government for seven years in Italy, returning in 1887. In 1888 he entered into a conspiracy with Liliuokalani and others to overthrow the King in favor of Lilluokalani, which conspiracy nearly succeeded. He was not prosecuted, on condition that he leave the country. In 1889 he returned, and again conspired Lil-uokalant to overthrow the King. E ghi men were killed, Wilcox and about one hundred others were captured. One white man was convicted of treason by a jury of for-eigners and sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to a year's imprisonment and banishment. Wilcox and all the natives were acquitted by a native jury.

"In 1891 Lidiuokalani was again plotting with Wilcox to over-arow her brother, the King, when the latter relieved her of the necessity of so doing by deine and leader. necessity of so doing by dying and leaving her his successor. In the spring of 1892 Wil cox entered into a conspiracy with V. V. Ashford, another of those now under arrest, and of those who are now rampant royalists to overchrow Laluokalani, establish a repub-lic and seek annexation to the United States They were caught rea-nanded. Ashford flew the country. Wilcox was committed for trial, but the government noise prossed the case, knowing the improbability of geiting a conviction before a native jury. Since then Wilcox has in turn been a bitter opponent and vilitier of the Queen, supporte. ner in the attempt to abrogate the consti-tution, in January, 1893; joined the annexationists, becoming a vice president of one u the annexation clubs, and now bobs up once more as a defender of royalty. This is a fair sample of the material of which the fair sample of the material of which the leaders and organizers of the late insurrec-tion are composed. Most of them are foreigners. They are of the class and charac ter which furnished the communist in Paris and the anarchist riots in Chicago."

WHAT IS HAWAII TO DO? "What is the government of Hawaii to do? Is the government to condone every offense that can be committed against the government, and on capturing insurrectionists in the act of shooting down its citizens, allow them to again go free to repeat the operation at the first convenient opportunity? If I recollect correctly, the authorities of Chicago condemned and executed sentences on not only the men who threw the bombs at the police, but those who, by writing in the press, and by public speeches, had incited the violence. The whole civilized world applauded their action. The Hawalan government and the people at Honolulu are to-day in a position of far greater difficulty and danger than ever was the government of Chearn Amid boxtle on government of Chicago. Amid hostile en-vironment, amid opposition, treachery and revolution at home, and the depressing ef-fects of continuously hostile influences from abroad, President Dole* and his associates are, to the best of their limited powers and with all the wisdom with which God has with all the wisdom with which God has endowed them, maintaining their outer breastworks of civilization in the Pacific with a force consisting of a handful of men, the merchants, doctors, lawyers, bankers, clerks, schoolteachers and mechanics of Honolulu, who loyally and fearlessly close their places of business when the occasion requires—and it requires only too often—leave their families, take their rifles and go out to protect the community from the assaults of the freebooters of Hawaii, wao alternately masquerade as royalists and advocates of a republic, as the occasion suits.

"The problem that has been forced on President Dole and which her republic as the occasion suits. "The problem that has been forced on President Dole, and which he and his advisers are now forced, una ded and in the presence of hostile influence, to solve, is one which would prove a task to greater men. The problem is not how to achieve revenge. It is how to prevent Hawaii from gravitating into the catalogue of chronic revolution. How the government of the republic will solve the problem, I do not know. The gospel of forgiveness and forbearance has been practiced with apparently unsuccessful result. Whatever measures are taken, the white men who organized the late insurrection and furnished the arms therefor, but had the adroitness to keep out of sight when there was fighting to be done, will be held to an equal degree of responsiwill be held to an equal degree of responsibility with their native companions, who had at least the manliness and courage to attempt to carry out their ill-conceived "This further I know: That Abraham Lincoln did not possess a more patient, loving, kindly disposition than does Sanford B. Dole; that there does not exist in the United States to-day a more generous-spirited, peace-loving, forgiving and unrevengeful community than that residing in Honoiulu and furn shing the leaders of the

present government.

"God forgive those who would impute a sanguinary lust for blood to as brave, generous, dis nterested, liberty-loving and true a band of patriots as ever honored Christian civilization or add to their already heavy burdens or increase the difficulties of the already difficult task."

TWO VICTIMS OF FIRE

BURNED TO DEATH. Wabash College Students Dissatisfied with Their Chosen Orators-Mur-

derer Graybeal Convicted.

Associated Press Dispatch. BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 10.-A six-year-old son and three-months-old daughter of William Cassidy, residing eight miles north of this city, were burned to death last night, Mrs. Cassidy left the children in the house alone for a few minutes, and when she returned they were both lying dead on the floor, the bodies having been burned to a crisp. It is thought their clothing caught on fire while they were playing around a grate.

ELWOOD SUFFERS FROM FIRE. Planing Mill Burned and Lumber

Yards Threatened. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 9.-Fire broke out in the Elwood planing mill plant late last night and it was destroyed, together with all the valuable machinery, and at this hour (I o'clock a. m.) threatens to destroy the adjacent lumber yard, valued at \$50,000, and buildings. The loss so far is about \$50,000. This plant furnished the power for the electric lights temporarily and the city is in darkness again. There is no insurance, the policy having expired a few days ago.

DIG AT THE FACULTY.

Complaint on Account of the Timber in the Oratorical Contest. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Early in the spring the junior class will issue its annual publication, called the Quiatenon. As usual, all the classes in college will be represented in its columns. It is now understood that among the features of the jour-, nal will be an historical sketch of each class, and group photogravures of the fraternity men. From a literary point of view this issue promises to excel very greatly all that have gone before it. The aspirant for space has not only one managing editor to conciliate, as is commonly the case, but he must run the gauntlet of a whole board. There are eight of them on the staff of the Quiatenon, and at least seven must approve all matter presented for use. That means in untimely fate for more or less spring poetry, and also for a good deal of inflated prose, goes without saying. No confidence is violated in announcing that the joke editor wields a larger blue pencil than any other man on the staff. On Friday evening the preliminary State

On Friday evening the preliminary State oratorical contest occurred in the chapel. Only two men appeared to do battle for the honor of representing Wabash at Indianapolis. One was a senior, the other a sophomore. The former, Mr. Charles H. Leech, a member of Calliopean Literary Society, won first place. Both are Crawfordsville men. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the students over the affair. They feel that the best talent of the college is not in evidence in the men chosen. The explanation of the failure of better men and more of them to enter the contest is thought by some to be found in the cheerful habit of the faculty in heaping up regular work until only the most daring and skillful climbers can reach the summit. There has been no for turning aside or resting by the way

or literary diversion. The juniors were entertained by President and Mrs. Burroughs on Friday evening. The arty was like its predecessors in the respect that it was thoroughly enjoyable. The turn of the seniors comes next. Last week the freshmen challenged the hallenge was not accepted, for reasons best

Within the next day or two the college baseball team will have a new coach. His name is Berryhill, and he comes from Leb-Athletics are getting very popular, and the nidwinter meet of Feb. 22 promises to be a reat affair.

ROBBED A MUNCIE MAN. Four Men Charged With Working the "Green Goods" Game. CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- Central station officers this evening arrested four men charged with having worked the "green goods" game on George E. Ehringer, of Muncie, Ind. One of the men arrested is asserted to be "Happy Cal" Wagner, who at one time was famous throughout the land as a minstrel. Another is "Doc" Minchen, who has been known to the police for some time, coming into special notoriety in April, 1892, when he and some confederates managed to effect the escape of Tom O'Brien, the notorious swindler, who was at the time under arrest in Utica. N Y Ehringer was induced, by means of a cleverly wer ed etter, to come to Chicago several days ago, with \$500 in good money for a parce alleged to contain \$1,000 of "green goods." When he arrived home, however, he found that the parcel contained one ordinary brick. The prisoners will be held without

ball until Ehringer arrives. Thirteen Years for Murder. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 10.-The second trial of James Graybeal, of Michigan City, for murder, which began here last Wednesday, occupied the remainder of the week, and the case was given to the jury late last night. They were out but a short time when a verdict was reached, giving the prisoner a thirteen years' sentence in the penitentiary. The crime for which Graybeal stands convicted was committed on the 5th of June, 1894, when he deliberately shot and killed a hostler named William Jones. He then, at the muzzle of a re-volver, compelled James Stanbaugh, an as-sociate, to assist him to remove the body of the murdered man to the harvor, where it was weighted with 150 pounds of iron and sunk to the bottom. Graybeal has served nine years for forgery and is regarded as a very dangerous criminal. The general opinion is that he was fortunate

in escaping with such a light sentence.

Young Hodge Released. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Marion Hodge is a free man, regardless of the requisition papers sent here by Governors McKinley and Matthews in the hands of dectective Walker, who was to take the young man to Greenville, O., to answer charges of forgery alleged to have been committed last December. The attorneys for the young claimed they could easily prove an alloi, and habeas corpus proceedings were begun before Judge Koons Saturday morning. The Ohio detective had Prosecutor Hartman, of Darke City. O., here, and a strong fight was made for Hodge, but it was shown by a dozen reputable citizens that Hodge was not out of Muncie on the

court ordered the young man released. Spiritualist Temple Dedicated

special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 10.-Muncie and Delaware county Spiritualists to-day dedicated their new temple at the corner of Howard | fully insured. was delivered by Moses Hull, of Chicago. He was assisted in the exercises by Mrs. Mattie E. Hull, his wife, and Miss Josephine Ropp, of Cincinnati. The temple is a two-story brick structure, and the upper floor is used as the place of meeting. There is a seating capacity of about five hundred. Mr. Hull, who is the leader of the Spiritualists in the West, will continue during the week to deliver lectures on spirit-ualism, and at the same time E.der Covert, of the Church of God, will be giving anti-spiritualist lectures at his church.

Accidentally Shot His Father. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., Feb. 10.-Frederick Nipple, a prominent farmer I ving three miles south of Delphi, was hunting rabbits yesterday, with his thirteen-year-old boy. Both were armed with shotguns, and both discovered a rabbit at the same moment. As the boy, in his excitement, brought his gun to his shoulder his finger accidentally touched the trigger too soon, and the contents of his gun were discharged into the body of his father, causing instant death.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Last night a bloody stabbing affray took place on the

Spy run bridge, which spans the Maumee river. Budd Wenger, Ed Evans, Fred Bickness and another "tough" named "Sleepy" Mertz became involved in a quarrel in Banel's saloon, and went to the bridge to fight it out. While the men were fighting on an agreed plan Mertz drew a knife and slashed Wenger, cutting two gashes in his neck. The trio then fied, leaving him rolling in his blood until found this morning by a driver of a milk wagon, who placed SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY AND BABY GILL by a driver of a milk wagon, who placed the half-frozen man in his wagon and took him to the hospital, where he is dying to-night. None of the trio has yet been

Suicide in an Insane Asylum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 10.-After several unsuccessful attempts at suicide Mrs. Elizabeth Inbody, of Elkhart county, a sufferer from melancholia, who was admitted to the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Long Cliff, on July 3 last, died to-day as a result of hanging herself with a towel yesterday. She was found by an attendant hanging in a closet and cut down before life was extinct. Mrs. Inbody was thirty-two years old, a widow, and leaves three young children. Coroner Downey held an inquest and found a verdict in accordance with the facts above given.

Strike of Miners. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBURN, Ind., Feb. 10.-The miners of Jackson Hill are on strike. The trouble arose over a dispute regarding the space between the oars of the screens.

Indiana Deaths.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Benjamin Row, the wealthiest farmer in this portion of the country, dled yesterday, aged eighty. Mrs. Linda Stover, a leading woman of this city, and very prominent in society circles, died in St. Luke's Hospital, Chi-cago, where she had gone to be treated for rheumatism.

Noble Hill, brother of Ovid C. and Warren G. Hill, a leading business man, died in the Insane asylum in Logansport, whither he was taken about three years ago. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Two deaths oc curred in Muncie last evening. Mrs. Will-iam Cleveland, aged twenty-eight, died and

her remains were taken to Washington C. H., O. Patsy Jones, aged eighty, died yes-terday at his home five miles southwest

George Huggins, charged with working the reen-goods" scheme at Montpelier, was stenced at Hartford City, Saturday, to one year in the penitentiary. The Chapman revival meetings are now in full progress at Richmond and are be-ing attended by large audiences, the year-ly meeting house of the Friends, the larg-est church in the city, being used.

Fire damaged Andrew Townsend's home at Martinsville, Saturday night, to the ex-tent of \$500; insurance, \$450. His household goods were almost wholly destroyed, the amily not being at home. Insurance on furnishings, \$350.

The firm name of Wadsworth & Kessler, publishers of the LaPorte Argus, will un-dergo a change in the near future, the latter having sold his interest in the paper to D. L. Wadsworth, son of the senior member of the firm. The transfer, however. will not occur until April 1.

A great deal has been consummated by which the Huntington-Grand Hotel, of Richmond, passes into the proprietorship of Col. C. C. Lefler, of Dayton, O., a well-known hotel man. It is the intention of Mr. Lefler to spend at least \$5,000 in remodeling the hotel and improving the service. He will assume control in about a

CAR ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Made a Business of Throwing Merchandise Off Freight Trains.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 10.-The police to-day discovered the whereabouts of the organized gang which has been robbing freight trains as they entered this city. This afternoon a raid was made, and Ed Hannon, Ed Karch, Arthur Snyder, John Dodge and William Berkley were arrested and locked up. In their possession was found a large amount of stolen goods, which had been taken from the Burlington, the Missouri Pacific and the Santa Fe railroad companies. The methods employed by the gang was for one of their number to break into a car of merchandise at Atchison or Kansas City, and as the train pulled into St. Joseph to throw the goods out at a certain point, where they would be picked up by confederates. The gang was bound by an oath to kill any member who confessed, and since their arrest four of their number have threatened to get even with the one that confessed at the earliest possible moment.

DISSATISFIED KNIGHTS. Seceders from Sovereign's Order Will

Form a New Organization. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.-In response to a call issued by C. R. Martin, of Tiffin, a conference of dissatisfied Knights of Labor will be held here to-morrow. A number of delegates have already arrived and tonight an informal meeting was held to discuss the situation. Communications have been received by Mr. Martin from a number of district assemblies which are too far distant to be represented, assuring him that whatever action may be taken by the conference, will receive their support. A delegate stated to-night that the conference would lay the groundwork for a new or-ganization of the knights. The eathering will not assume the proportions of a con-vention. Its work will be merely preliminary to a convention to be called later. It is claimed a majority of the knights of the country are not in accord with the present administration of the order.

The Rights of Labor. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 .- Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the Papal delegation, in a sermon in the cathedral on "The Rights of Labor," held that men have the right to combine together, and to agree as to the value of their services; they have the right to exclude from their organization those who will not agree to their conditions; they have the right to refuse to work when treated with injustice; but they have no right to cause violence or disorder. The workman has the right to share in wealth of his employer, created through his labor, but he has no right to destroy that wealth. He has not the right to interfere with the liberty of labor. The solution of the social question belongs to those to whom the government has intrusted the welfare

of society. The wise careful guardian can-not be found outside the church.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10 .- Fire, at an early hour this mornig, gutted the Crescent to-bacco warehouse, owned by Ray & Co., at Eighth and Main streets. About thirty-five hogsheads of tobacco were burned. The total loss is estimated at \$175,000, as follows: Ray & Co., \$30,000 on stock and \$30,000 on building; Myer, Bridges & Co., loss on stock, \$80,000, and on building, \$35,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance. PORT HOPE, Ont., Feb. 10.-Trinity Col.

lege school building burned last midnight. The fire originated from a stove in Professor Watson's room. One hundred and fifty boy pupils and twenty-five masters and attendants escaped, in most cases with scant clothing. Total loss upward of \$80,000; insurance, \$45,000. The school will be continued in Lawrence Hall. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.-The three-

story building owned and occupied by the Marshal & Bruce Company, manufacturers of record books, printers and book binders, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, Loss on stock, \$50,000; on building, \$10,000, all ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 10 .- The Syndicate Block, on Seventh street, one of the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire to-day. It was three stories high, with seven stores in it, and forty people lived on the upper floors. The loss will reach \$50,000;

insurance half. PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 10.-Temple Bethel, the Jewish synagogue, was dest o ed by fire this afternoon. The organ and altar and ornaments were saved. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10.—The passenger depot of the Seaboard Air-line, in this city, was burned at 7:30 to-night. Loss

cannot be estimated.

Child Burned. HARRODSBURG, Ky., Feb. 10.-The infant son and only child of L. D. Bulwer, was seated on a rug in front of a grate fire. The mother, passing between the child and the fire, unconsciously set fire to her own clothing and ignited the child's clothing and went down stairs, some one discovered the mother's clothing on fire and extinguished it. The child was burned to

Princeton Students Robbed.

GIVEN FULL POWERS

CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS INVESTED WITH GREATER AUTHORITY.

Forts at Wei-Hal-Wei Destroyed to Prevent Their Capture by Japs-Turkish Troops Under Arms.

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- A dispatch to the Times from Peking says .nat full powers have been telegraphed to the Chinese peace envoys, with a view of renewal of the negotiations with Japan The envoys are now at Nagasaki, Japan, whither they went after the Japanese government refused to treat with them, their credentials being imperfect, in not clothing them with plenary power to conclude a peace.

The Times has a dispacch sent from Wei-Hai-Wei, Feb. 4, via Port Archur, saying that the Chinese demolished the west shore forts before retiring from Wel-Hai-Wei. Some of the Chinese war ships tried to land their crews in order that their men might escape the Japs, but the latter drove the Chinese back on board of their vessels. The Japanese troops are in good health and under strict discipline. The Japanese have captured the Island of Liu Kung Tao the strong Chinese position at the entrance of the harbor of Wei-Hal-Wei. A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese have a total of 170,700 troops in Manchuria, opposed to 50,000 Japanese.

Turkish Troops Called Out. LONDON, Feb. 11 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that an order has been issued calling out the reserves. There are many rumored reasons for this action, the most likely being an outbreak of disorder at McLastir, in Macedonia. There are fears of a revolt in Mac-edonia. Orders have been sent throughout the empire that neither foreigners nor na-tives be permitted to leave the town in which they live without special leave from Constantinople.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Stand-

ard says that the Porte has officially informed the foreign embassies that twenty-one out of the fifty-three Armenians tried at Erzinghian for the murder of Musselmans have been condemned to death. It is believed, however, that the death sentences will be commuted to imprisonment tences will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Victim of Police Revenge. CORK, Feb. 10 .- At the inquest on the body of John Twiss, who was hanged here yesterday for an agrarian murder, the chaplain of the prison gave evidence that the condemned man had declared that he was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, and that he was the victim of police revenge. The jury gave a verdict stating that they believed him to have been innocent and that he ought to have been reprieved. The coroner coincided in this view. The case has created a great sen-

The Kaiser's Gift to the Czar. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that Emperor William has sent a court marshal to St. Petersservice, manufactured at the Royal Porce lain factory, and is identical with the service that Frederick the Great ordered for the new palace. The service is a masterpiece of German art.

English Sallors Beaten at Cairo. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A dispatch to the Times from Cairo, Egypt, says that a mob armed with sticks attacked and severely beat in the streets of Alexandria three me belonging to the cruiser Scout, of the Brit-ish Mediterranean squadron. The procurer-general and his judicial adviser have gone from Cairo to investigate the matter. Nineteen arrests have been made.

The Sultan and Pope Leo at Outs. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that a cardinal confirms the report that the Sultan invited the Pope to mediate in tehalf of Turkey with the powers on the Armenian question. The Pope declined to do so, but advised the Sultan to appoint Christian governors. This made the Sultan angry.

AND STILL NO HDINGS.

(Concluded from First Page.) several days before he returns to his home in Nebraska. Later in the afternoon he said he had made a statement, presumably to his lawyers, but he refused to tell the nature of it. Mr. Houman refused any assistance from the agent of the Northern German Lloyd whatever.

The Sea Giving Up Its Dead. LOWESTOFT, Feb. 10.-A fishing smack has landed here the body of another of the victims of the Elbe disaster. On the body there was a life ben and in one of the pockets was found an American certificate of naturalization made out in certificate of naturalization made out in the name of Paul Swiczy, who is thereby described as a native of Austria. The certificate is dated October, 1892. The passenlist of the Elbe gives the name of Paul Szuchy, who was a steerage passenger and it is without doubt his body that was picked up by the fishing smack.

Sent a Message to His Wife. LONDON, Feb. 11.-A dispatch to the Standard, from Berlin, says that, according to his brother-in-hw, Captain Von Goessel, the master of the Elbe, while standing on the bridge after the collision, seeing that disaster was imminent, wrote a few words of farewell and handed the note to Deharde, the German pilot, who was rescued instructing him to give it to nobody but his (Capt. Von Goessel's) wife. The purport of the message has not been revealed.

TWO OUT OF NINE SAVED. Herolsm of Lone Hill Life Savers

Rewarded at Last. FIRE ISLAND, Feb 10.-Two men who clung for forty hours to the rigging of their versel, off Fire island beach, were rescued at midnight by the crew of the Lone Hill lifesaving station. The vessel proved to be the schooner Louis V. Place, Captain Squires, coal laden, from Baltimore to New York. She left Baltimore on Jan. 28, and was wrecked during the height of the gale. Nine men took to the rigging when the vessel went down, an eighth of a mile off the shore, and there they clung, in the raging blizzard, with the spray freezing as it dashed over them, until one by one seven of them slipped into the sea, or hung lifeless, bound to the rigging by a rope. Two only were able to endure the terrible exposure. They were S. J. Nelson, whose home is in

Providence, R. I., and William Stevens, a

German, of Rockland, Me. The rescued men

are badly frost bitten, and it is thought that

Nelson will lose both feet. The story of their rescue is a tribute to the brave life savers, who have for the past two days been making almost superhuman efforts to reach the wrecked schooner. It was on Tuesday last that the Place ran into the gale and it was found that she was leaking badiy. The coast of Long island was then dead ahead and, after careful preparations, the vessel was allowed to drive straight at the beach. Half an hour later she touched her nose on the outer bar and a heavy wave lifted her high on the sand bar. As she settled on her side the waves broke furiously over her and chilled to the bone the men who had sought safety in the ropes. The life savers sent out life lines, but not before some of the seamen were almost frozen to death and the others so stiff as to be unable to get them. They tried countless times to launch their boat, but on each occasion the breakers drove it back with renewed fury to the shore. For two days each hour of the day the same attempts were repeated, while those on shore could see, hour by hour, that their aid was of decreasing value. One by one the men in the rigging gave way to exposure and when at milnight the life savers, under command of Captain Baker, pushed their boat into the surf and pulled like mad to the wreck there were but two lives re-

maining of the nine. During all that time the men in the ropes had not tasted food nor drink. Just a spark of life seemed to remain and al-though the two were able to drop from the rigging into the life boat they were almost insensible. One of them presented a terrible appearance. His face, hands and feet

were frozen. He was unable to speak for several hours. This was Nelson. His legs were encased in a pair of long boots and the water in them had frozen into a solid cake. Stevens had been more fortunate. He had slipped his boots off and had wrapped his feet in a huge piece of canvas. It was through his efforts that the other survivor had been kept alive. Each time that Nelson's head sank on his breast during the blinding storm, Stevens would reach over and pound him into sensibility again. The latter was able soon after his rescue to tell the story of the wreck and the terrible experiences of the two men.

The dead are Captain Charles Squires, fifty years old, married, with one child, New years old, married, with one child, New York; engineer Charles Allen, twenty-eight years old, single, of Providence, R. I.; mate years old, single, of Providence, R. I.; mate Jaibic, forty-six years, Norway; Fritz Ward, seaman, twenty years, single, of Norway; Charles Morrison, cook; Gustave Olesar, twenty-eight years, of Sweden; August Fullerton, seaman. The bodies of the mate and the Swede are still lashed to the rigging. The others dropped into the

Fourteen Fishermen Drowned. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 10 .- One of the late arrivals at this port to-day announced the loss, on Friday, of the Gloucester fishing schooner Clara F. Friend, with all on board. The Friend left Gloucester two weeks ago, bound for the Georges, on a fishing trip and carried a crew of fourteen men. On Friday, after weathering a succession of gales, the ter-rific storm caught her while off Eastern Head, near Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and she was driven upon the rocks, going to pieces soon afterwards. Not one of the crew was saved. on the Friend, besides Capt. M. Spencer, there were Fimen Huse, Michael Cardigan, William Fogarity, John Smith, George Olson, John Olson, James Warner, J. Forton, William Spencer, Thirsten Victor, Fred Benson, Robert Merchant and Fred Mc-

The Ann Arbor Line Ferryboats. MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 10 .- Fuel was finally put aboard Ann Harbor ferry steamer No. 1 to-day by the aid of teams and hand sleds. The boat will attempt to break from her icy prison to-night and endeavor eo enter Frankfort harbor which endeavor eo enter Frankfort harbor which is reported to be clear of ice. If she succeeds, she will coal up and return here to release No. 2 from her position, which may become perilous if the wind changes. A messenger from No. 2 to-day stated that she was resting easily in the ice and that there is still enough fuel aboard to keep the boiler warm. The tug Smith attempted to leave the harbor to-day, but encountered ten inches of ice near the mouth of the river and was compelled to give up the attempt.

Two Steamers Aground. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 .- The Boston steamer Parthian and the British steamship Giuld Hall, from Carthagena, and City of New Castle, from Calamata, are all aground off Newcastle, and assistance has been sent. Every incoming captain and pilot was plied with questions as to tidings of La Gascogne, but all declared they had neither seen any trace of her, nor heard any news. A rumor to the effect that a writing case had been picked up off Cape May, containing letters and belonging to a passenger on board the French liner, caused excitement in shipping circles, but it was subsequently denied.

The Patria Floated. SANDY HOOK, Feb. 10 .- The Hamburg-American line steamship Patria, which grounded off the Hook last evening, burg as the hearer of his wedding gift | while going to sea, and somewhat to the Czar. This consists of a costly table | changed her position during the was assisted off at \$:50 a. m. by the tugs Carrie Ramsay Margaret J. Sanford, Louis Pulver and C. E. Everts. The loud-sounding whistles of tugs announced the successful operation The Patria then went to sea after clearing the bar and discharging her pilot. She sus-

Encountered Severe Weather. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-The coastwise steamers El Monte and Knickerbocker, both from New Orleans, reached port about o'clock this morning. These ships, as they their experience with very severe weather along the Southern coast. Their hulls, decks and rigging were heavily coated with

OBITUARY.

Leonard H. Eaton, a Well-Known Educator and Humanitarian.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.-Leonard H. Eaton, widely known throughout Pennsylvania and the country generally, died at his residence to-night at the age of seventy-

Mr. Eaton was born in Groton, N. H. He went to Pittsburg in 1839 and at once took a prominent place in educational circles. He was principal of the Forbes-street school here for thirty years, a position which he resigned four years ago to devote his entire time to the duties of president of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society. He was at one time president of the National Humane Society, and established branches in this country eighteen years ago. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church and originated the Baptist tauqua Society, was a Sunday school su-perintendent for twenty-five years and dea-

con in his church thirty years.

JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE. Its Authorities Show a Singular Ability to Keep Their Own Counsel.

A noteworthy feature of the present war in Asia is the success of the Japanese in keeping their own counsel. Their plans of campaign have from the beginning been carefully prearranged. Every march and battle has been studied and determined in advance as deliberately and convincingly as a mathematical problem. And never once have their plans gone agley. Every movement has been successful, and has vindicated by its results the wisdom of the original scheme. But never has there beer a premature disclosure. Foes and friends alike have been kept wholly in the dark as to what was going on, until the end in view was attained. And if the latter have sometimes had their faith and patience sorely tested, the former have been misled, harried and overwhelmed with confusion. There had long been wonder as to what the three Japanese armies in Manchuria were doing. They had crossed the Yaloo and were vaguely supposed to be advancing on Moukden and New-Chang. But they had time and opportunity to take those places a dozen times and sweep down the coast to Peking. Why did they not do so? Had they met a Chinese force too strong for them? Or what was the matter? These questions were fully answered came evident that the armies in Manchuria had been playing a waiting game to give the Chinese time to mass all their avail-able troops against them. This was done. Nearly every Chinese regiment was sent thither. That left Shantung practically de-nuded of troops. Then the Japanese swooped down upon Wei-Hai-Wei and easily took it. They knew that it, like Port Arthur, could most easily be taken from the land side. And to that end it was only necessary to lure all the Chinese

troops away from Shantung into Man-churia. The trick worked like a charm and to-day the Japanese have Wei-Hai-Wei and a clear road through Shantung to Peking. In the meantime, the armies in Manchuris are able to hold their own against all the Chinese that have been sent against them.
Their position there may be briefly described as follows: They have one army at the mouth of the Yaloo river, divided into two divisions, stationed at Antung, at the very mouth of the river, and one at Kin-Lien-Tcheng, a dozen miles up. Another, also divided into two parts, is on the road to Moukden; one part at Feng-Huang-Cheng, forty miles up the Alho river from the Yaloo, and the other some fifty miles further on, at the Fen-Shai-Lin pass, in the Theien-Shan mountains perhaps offer miles Theien-Shan mountains, perhaps fifty miles from Moukden. The third army is near New-Chang. A part of it is at Lung-Tion-Chai, thirty miles from New-Chang; part at Hal-Tcheng, only a dozen miles from that objective point; and part at Kai-Ping, near the mouth of the Kalchon-Ho river, twenty miles from Port New-Chang, and commanding the high road to Port Arthur and the whole Regent's Sword peninsula. The position thus occupied is a most advantageous one, whether for defense or for offense, and has, as we have explained, been held passively for some time, pending the descent upon Wei-Hai-Wei. The time has now come for a change, which will probably be aggressive in character. But exactly what it is we shall not know until it has actually been effected.

A Criticism of Libraries. "Ouida," in North American Review.

There is another matter in which, to my views, great libraries are as much at fault, even more so, as when they desire to dictate the price of books. It is when they attempt to constitute themselves the censors of opinion, the judges of what the public should or should not read. It is as monHighest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U.S. Gov't Report

OVal Baking Powder arsolutely pure

brarians, to exclude a work which is asked for from their bookshelves, on the score of its immorality, as it would be for a grocer to refuse to sell a customer tea because he thought it bad for the nerves. The purveyor has no business to dictate the tastes of his supporters. The public is the sole judge of what it wishes to read. If the wickedest book in the world be in demand, the circulating libraries, which are merely the go-between, uniting the publisher and the reader, are bound to supply it. Its character is no affair of theirs. They are not Popes or police officers, nor is the public a child or a ward in chancery

DOWN ON CORPORATIONS.

Many Business Interests Attacked by Legislators in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10 .- No less than twenty-seven bills have been introduced in the upper house of the Legislature for the supervision, regulation and control of the several corporate interests of the State. There are bills fixing the charges of sleeping and dining cars, reducing telegraph and telephone rates, reulating transfers on street railways, taxing insurance companies and reducing stock yards commissions. Pawn brokers are attacked and grain commission brokers promise to be routed en tirely. Foreign corporations come in for a liberal share of attention and the railroad companies are drawn into the melee by one or two anti-pass bills. The sleeping car companies are attacked from several directions and any one of the five bills already introduced would, if enforced work great injury to the sleeping car company. These bills compel sleeping car companies to maintain numerous offices in the State and limit rates.

Justices and Jurors.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: House bill No. 45, introduced by Mr. Booher, of Greene county, contains the fol lowing provisions:

"Granting salaries to justices of the peace from \$190 for township justices, to \$800 for justices in cities over forty thousand inhabitants, and all to receive the additional amount of one-half of their own fees, col lected by them, the other half to be paid into the county treasury. Jurors to be paid their fees at the close of every trial by the township trustee, after being certified to him by the justice, the county audified to him by the justice, the county auditor of the county to issue his warrant upon the treasurer of the county in favor of such trustee quarterly for the amount of money so expended; the jurors' fees to be taxed, as at present, and when collected to be paid by the justice into the county treasury. Each justice to be furnished a suitable desk by the township trustee for the safe keeping of all books, papers, etc., which shall be turned over to his successor. Witnesses before the grand jury shall Witnesses before the grand jury shall be paid the same fees, from the county, as witnesses are paid in Circuit Courts.' Jurors and justices are forced to attend trials and, in hundreds of cases, of two and three days duration. When ended, no compensation is ever received for their services. Justices are mainly the losers, for they lose in such manner, from one-fourth to one-half of their costs. That is one reason why, in rural districts and small towns, it is so difficult to get suitable persons to accept the office. They say, "there is nothing in it," which, in many cases, is too true. They are important courts of the State and they should be qualified for the position. Incapable justices cause the direction of the state and they should be considered to the position. the circuit courts to be overcrowded with litigation. They have as much right to a salary, according to the amount of their work done, as circuit judges, and there is a sentiment in this State in favor of paying them the same. The wrongful decision of a justice many times causes more harm, financially and otherwise, man the amount

of a whole year's salary, under the pro-visions of this bill. Justices are honorable men, as a rule but how many readers will agree with me that they know of frequent instances where justices of juries have rendered a decision wrongfully in order to obtain their costs? This bill will entirely remove that tempta-tion from juries and, to a great degree, from the justices. No one can possibly object to the furnishing of each justice with a good and sufficient desk for the safekeeping of his records and the proper transactions of the business of his office. The section providing for payment of witnesses before the grand jury is equilable and right. They law, who are prevented from obtaining any remuneration for their services. It is an outrage and many believe the law to be un-constitutional. This bill provides that any person causing a summons to issue for himself to appear before the grand jury for the purpose only of obtaining com-pensation, not only receives no pay, but shall be fined in any sum not more than \$25. A great deal of attention has been given lately to the pay of county officers This class of poorly paid public servants should have due consideration also. If this bill should become a law the counties will be out but very little money, but even then, it is bester for the burdens to be borne by the mass of the people than by a few individuals who can in afford to stand the loss.

M. D. ELLIS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9. Lines Written in Dark Days.

Boston Transcript. In these times of business depression, in dustrial discontent and grave financial dis-turbances it may be well to recall the wisdom of James Russell Lowell's lines, written in the still darker days of 1863: "For somehow the poor old earth blunders

Each son of her's adding his mite of un-And, choosing the sure way of coming out wrong, Gets to port, as the next generation will You think her old ribs have come all crashing through
If a whisk of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder;

But her rivets were clinched by a wiser than you, And our sins cannot push the Lord's right hand from under. Better one honest man whe can wait for God's mind In our poor shifting scene here, though heroes were plenty; Better one bite at forty of Truth's bitter Than the hot wine that gusheu from the

vintage of twenty."

Detroit Free Press. "No," said Mr. Brown, "no; I have no patience with the custom of putting a hyphen in a name, as some women insist upon doing when they marry."
"Why not? I think it is just the proper thing to do."

"As I said," replied Mr. Brown. "I have no patience with it. You know I married the leading woman's rights woman of our section. Miss Lucretia Morgan Minus?" "Well," said Mr. Brown viciously. "her cards now read 'Mrs. Lucretia Morgan Minus-Brown," and she believes it ought to be that way."

In Memory of Chicora's Crew. BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 10 .-

Memorial services in honor of the men lost on the steamer Chicora. Jan. 21, were held in this city to-day. The morning services were of a memorial character, and all the churches united in a public meeting this afternoon in the opera house. Employes of the Graham & Morton line, headed by President Graham, attended in a body. A Hygone Book. Boston Journal.

Mrs. Humparey-Ward says that she broods over her stories and they do not take form rapidly. Her art is long; it is also slow. Who reads to day the mental adventures of that ineffable prig, Robert Elsmere?

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—George Fitzgerald, a local middle weight, and Tommy West, of Boston, fought a fifteen-round draw, breaking even after one of the plucklest battles of the year, early this morning. West weighed 153 and Fitzgerald 145.

Fifteen-Round Draw.

Murderous Foreigner. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Albert Kotusek made a murderous attack on Mary Zeicsink this morning because she had refused to marry him, and then attempted to cut his own throat. Both are in the hospital in a crit-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. One of the most picturesque incidents of

the revolutionary war was the coming to this country of the Marquis de Lafayette and his earnest espousal of the cause of the colonies, resulting in a close and life-long attachment between him and the American people. A new work by Charlemagne Tower, jr., entitled "The Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution," presents the fullest narrative yet published of the French nobleman's connection with the American war of independence, together with some account of the conduct of the war and the attitude of France towards the colonies while it was in progress. Lafayette came to this county in 1777, and, with the exception of a visit to France on leave of absence in 1779, remained here until the close of the war. During all this time he was actively identified with the cause of independence and part of the time held an independent command in Virginia. He also conducted an extensive correspondence with prominent Americans and Frenchmen, and during his visit to France in 1779 was very urgent in presenting the American cause to the Cabinet of Louis XVI. These and many other interesting features of his connection with the revolutionary war are fully recounted in the two large and handsome volumes of this work. large and handsome volumes of this work. The author has drawn extensively from new and original sources of information, including State papers, private diaries and correspondence, official reports, etc. Many of the military movements and some of the battlefields in which Lafayette took, part are illustrated by original maps drawn by himself. The work shows extensive research and great carefulness in preparation, and besides presenting a full account of Lafayette's services is a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the revolutionary war period. The price of the two volumes, cloth, gilt tops, is \$8. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

In "The Ralstons," F. Marion Crawford, continues somewhat the same line of treatment that he adopted in "Katherine Lauderdale," viz., the dissection of the heart of modern New York. The new fortunes of "Katherine Lauderdale" herself made her married name form the main theme of the novel. In attempting to do for New York what he did for Rome, Mr. Crawford shows what he did for Rome, Mr. Crawford shows equal familiarity with at least one phase of American life that he did with Roman life, though it can scarcely be called the best phase of American life, since wealth and fashion do not confer that title. However, "The Ralstons" is a very clever story, and all of Crawford's admirers will want to read it. It is published by Macmillan & Co. in two volumes, bound in polished buck-ram; price. \$2

"Uncle Sam's Church: His Creed, Bible and Hymn Book," by John B. Bonton, is an earnest appeal for the diffusion of patriotism among the people. "A national pe triotic cult," says the writer, "must be made to supply the place of an impossible state religion." To accomplish this he would hang in a conspicuous place in every postoffice in the United States placards containing in large type the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and would disseminate in tract form patriotic biographies, poems and statistics. The suggestion seems absurd. but it is supported by earnest and patriotic argument. The book is published by the au-

thor at Cambridge, Mass. "The Devil's Playground," a novel, by John Mackie, is further designated as "A Story of the Wild Northwest." The scene of the story is laid in the northwestern part of the British possessions, the characters are English, and the story itself is a queer mixture of the culture of civilized life with Indian and hunting adventure. Illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. Indianapolis: Catheart, Cle-

Macmillan & Co.'s beautiful Temple edition of Shakspeare is continued by the publication of "Twelfth Night" and "All's Well That Ends Well," each in a separate vol-ume. This edition is most carefully edited, and every play, constituting a separate vol-ume, is accompanied with a preface, glos-sary and notes. The price of each volume

Henry Holt & Co. publish "Neighbors of Ours; Slum Stories of London," by Henry W. Nevinson, a collection of ten short stories dealing with the seamy side of London life. The stories show familiarity with that ife. The stories show ramination, cloth, kind of life, and are well written. Cloth, 75 cents. Indianapolis: Cathcart, Cleland &

Books Received. "Susy, a Story of the Plains," by Bret Harte. Paper, 50 cents. Houghton, Mifflin

& Co., Boston. "Dust and Laurels, a Story in Nineteenth Century Womanhood," a novel by Mary L. Pendered. Cloth, \$1. New York: D. Apple-

"The Despotic Lady," a novel by W. E. Norris, author of "Heaps of Money," etc. Ornamental cloth, \$1. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Comnay. "Witch Winnie at Shinnecock, King's Daughters in a Summer Art School," by Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated and published in uniform style with other books of the Witch Winnie series. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Poems of Henry Abbey" contains, "The Poems of Henry Abbey" contains, according to the author's statement in a prefatory note, "all the poems of mine that I wish to live." The volume contains about eighty poems of varying lengths, on a variety of topics, and of different degrees of merit. Some are rather striking, and all display good feeling and facility in versification. This is a third edition, and is published by the author at Kingston, N. Y. Cloth, \$1.25.

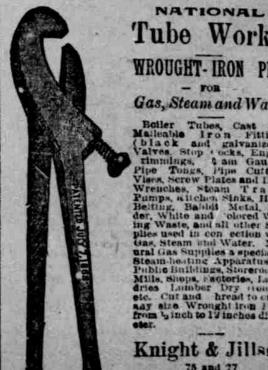
Snow from a Clear Sky. Philadelphia Enquirer.

In the big train sheds at the Reading Terminal and Broad-street station during Wednesday, there was a fall of snow, al-Wednesday, there was a fall of snow, although the sky was as clear as on a summer day. The storm was not severe, but the light flakes came down in sufficient quantities to be seen on the platform and tracks. The fall caused considerable wonderment until it was explained. Several locomotives were in the shed blowing off steam, and as the vapor ascended toward the roof it was transformed into snow by the intense cold, and dropped back again. The railroad officials and employes of the stations had no memory of such a thing stations had no memory of such a thing happening before and were much interested in the novel sight.

Kansas City Journal.

Secretary Gresham will clearly have to rest his hopes of a blissful hereafter on some other promise than the one which reads: "Blessed are the peacemakers."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.



Tube Works. WROUGHT-IRON PIPE - FOR Gas, Steam and Water

Beiler Tubes, Cast and Malicable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves Stop tocks, Engine rimmings, 2 am Gautes, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, whichen Sinks, Hoss, Heiting, Bashiii Metal, Solder, White and clored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in confection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specially, Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, sectories, Laundries Lamber Dry tionses, etc. Cut and hread to order any size Wrough iron Pipe, from beingh to 17 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson 75 and 77 B BENNBYLVANIA 8